

NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS. CXLV

Harold N. Moldenke

ERIOCAULON AQUATILE var. *LATIFOLIUM* Mold., var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei perspicue latioribus plerumque 3 mm. latis recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its leaves apparently all much broader, rather uniformly 3 mm. wide except for the elongate narrowly attenuated apical portions.

The type of the variety was collected by B. Rabledo (no. 6) at "margem alagada de igarapé, Acampamento Henrique - BR 156", somewhere in Brazil, and is also no. 6 in the Catálogo Geral of the Museu M. Costa Lima, deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The collector notes "Erva acaule. Capítulos esbranquiçados. Planta submersa".

ERIOCAULON SINGULARE Mold., sp. nov.

Herba perennis foliis radicalibus erecto-ascendentibus herbaceis ca. 40 cm. longis basaliter 4 cm. latis glaberrimis, inflorescentiis globosis albis multicapitatis, capitulis sessilibus.

A large perennial herb; leaves basal, large, herbaceous, not very rigid, erecto-ascending, about 40 cm. long and basally 4 cm. wide when mature, glabrous on both surfaces, basally fenestrate, apically rather obtuse, more or less equitant toward the base and often conduplicate upwards; peduncles about 5 per plant, erect, surpassing the leaves, often to almost 1 m. long, stramineous, very shiny, glabrous or only microscopically appressed-puberulous, many-striate; sheath elongate, rather lax, about 36 cm. long, glabrous or practically so, apically obliquely split, the limb very short and rounded or subtruncate; heads numerous, sessile at the apex of the peduncle and crowded together so tightly as to form what appears at first glance to be a single large globose white head; for bract and floret dimensions and other characters see accompanying Fig. 1. Explanation of the figure: A -- Habit, B - Flower-head showing compound nature, C - Involucral bracts, D - Receptacular bracts, E - Staminate floret, F - Staminate floret, sepals removed, corolla-tube laid open, G - Pistillate floret. Drawing by A. H. M. Jayasuriya.

This amazing species -- the only one known to me in this genus with a compound flowering-head -- is based on *A. Mace ã 2589* from campestre do brejo, La Serra do Conego, Minas Gerais, Brazil, collected on September 16, 1950, deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. It has hitherto been confused with and reported by me as *E. macrobolax* Mart., which it closely resembles in habit, but which neither Martius nor Ruhland describes as having compound heads, a character which they surely would not have overlooked.

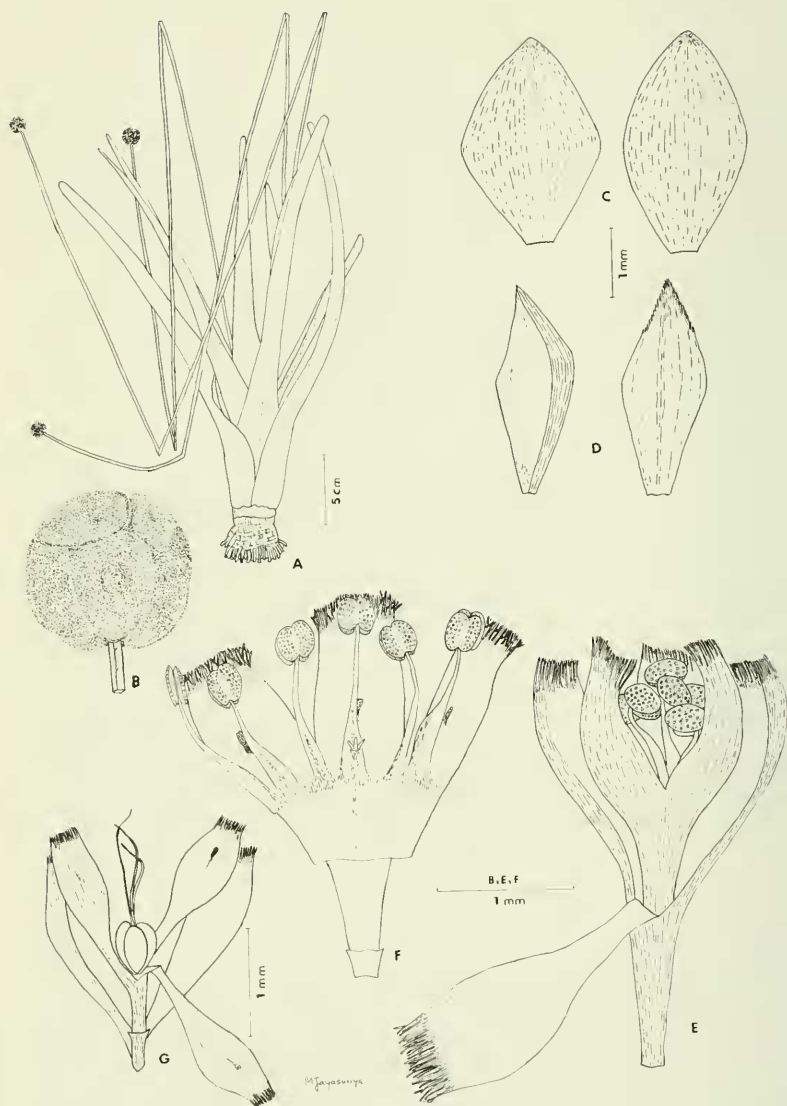


Figure 1. *Eriocaulon singulare* Mold.

STACHYTARPHETA BICOLOR f. *PILOSULA* Mold., f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei caulibus foliisque inflorescentiisque parce pilosulis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having its stems, branches, leaves, and inflorescences sparsely pilosulous throughout.

The form is based on *André M. de Carvalho & Pessoal do Projeto Flora "Pedra do Cavalo" 539* from a gallery forest on the margin of the Rio Paraguaçu, 12°32'35" S. and 39° 3'6" W., in the Município de Conceição de Feira, Bahia, Brazil, collected on February 17, 1981, and deposited in my personal herbarium. The collectors describe the plant as a subshrub, about 1 m. tall, the leaves bicolored, the flowers handsome, the corollas cobalt-blue, whitish on the interior of the tube.

- - - - -

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS *LIPPIA*. XVII

Harold N. Moldenke

LIPPIA PALMERI S. Wats.

Additional bibliography: Anon., Biol. Abstr. 68: 3939. 1979; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.33: 88. 1979; Mold., Phytologia 41: 148 (1979) and 44: 328. 1979; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 65, 70, 421, & 561. 1980; Wiggins, Fl. Baja Calif. 530 & [531], fig. 499. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 48: 185. 1981.

Additional illustrations: Wiggins, Fl. Baja Calif. [531], fig. 499. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub, 1--1.5 m. tall, the leaves sweet (minty)-scented, and have found it growing in rocky arroyos and on rocky mountains along with *Cereus*, *Bursera*, *Larrea*, and *Fouquieria*, at 50 m. altitude, flowering in February. The corollas are said to have been "cream, orange in tube" on *Spellenberg & Spellenberg 4959* and "white" on *Moran & Reveal 20085*. Moran & Reveal refer to it as "occasional".

The *Carter & Ferris 4044* previously cited by me as the typical form of the species, seems better (at least insofar as the Britton Herbarium specimen) regarded as f. *spicata*.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Baja California: *Moran & Reveal 20085* (Ld). Sonora: *Spellenberg & Spellenberg 4959* (N).

LIPPIA PALMERI f. *SPICATA* (Rose) Mold., Phytologia 44: 328. 1979.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 39: 391--392 (1978) and 44: 328. 1979; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 65, 70, 421, & 561. 1980; Wiggins, Fl. Baja Calif. 530. 1980.

Recent collectors have encountered this plant growing on slopes with *Lysiloma candida*, *Minosa purpurascens*, *Jatropha cinerea*, *Sapium biloculare*, *Jacquemontia*, and *Ruellia*, at 600 m. altitude, describing it as a slender, erect shrub, to 1.5 m. tall, and reporting the vernacular name, "orégano". They have found it in anthesis in March. The corollas are said to have been "white to